

THE AN t-ÉIREANNAC AONTUIŠTE UNITED IRISHMAN

is í an poblaċt ár zcuspóir

IML. VII. UIMHIR 8.

LUGHNASA, 1955

TRI PINGI

CHALLENGE TO BRITISH INTERFERENCE

"THE NORTH BEGAN—THE
NORTH HELD ON"

MID-ULSTER DEFIES
WESTMINSTER

On a motion by the Tory Government, the London House of Commons has decided that Tom Mitchell, the Sinn Fein candidate who successfully contested the Mid-Ulster constituency in the recent general election is disqualified from holding the seat, because "he has been adjudged guilty of felony and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude." At the same time, a petition is to be heard by a Special Court set up in the Six Counties to decide whether Phil Clarke, the successful Sinn Fein candidate in Fermanagh-South Tyrone, should also be disqualified and his seat handed over to the defeated Unionist candidate.

ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES

This is a very interesting situation, no matter what one's political position may be. The fact is that these two men have been nominated in the usual way, have contested the election and have secured the majority of votes cast in their constituencies. By the normal process of democratic elections, they are the elected representatives of the people of their areas, and no amount of legal trickery can alter

ON DECEMBER 15th, 1954, TOM MITCHELL WAS SENTENCED TO A TERM OF TEN YEARS' PENAL SERVITUDE ON A CHARGE OF TREASON FELONY.

ON MAY 26th, 1955, THE PEOPLE OF MID-ULSTER ELECTED HIM TO BE THEIR REPRESENTATIVE IN A 32-COUNTY ALL-IRELAND PARLIAMENT.

ON JULY 18th, 1955, THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT DECLARED HIM "INCAPABLE OF BEING ELECTED" AND ISSUED A WRIT CALLING A NEW ELECTION IN THE CONSTITUENCY.

ON JULY 24th, 1955 A CONVENTION HELD AT OMAGH, ONCE AGAIN SELECTED HIM UNANIMOUSLY TO BE THE SINN FEIN CANDIDATE FOR THE BY-ELECTION, THUS ASSERTING THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO CHOOSE THEIR OWN REPRESENTATIVE IN SPITE OF OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE.

MID-ULSTER TELLS BRITAIN "KEEP OUT OF IRISH AFFAIRS."

ALL IRELAND SUPPORTS MID-ULSTER IN HER DEFIANT STAND.

the position. The fact that the House of Commons in London may have decided, according to their ideas, that Tom Mitchell is disqualified does not, and cannot, alter in any way the fact that he was elected by a majority of the people of the constituency, that he is, in fact, the elected representative of the constituency. In the same way, no matter what decision may be arrived at by the Election Court set up to hear the Unionist petition, Phil Clarke is the elected representative of the Fermanagh-South Tyrone con-

stituency and the court decision cannot change that. If, however, bye-elections are held in the areas, then, in effect, the people are being asked to go back on their choice, to say that the result of May 26th was not correct.

ESSENTIAL POINT

Sinn Fein is confident that the people will respond to that challenge. Sinn Fein is convinced that if the two areas are contested again that the successful candidates, Tom Mitchell and

Phil Clarke, will be returned with much larger majorities. But in essence Sinn Fein's position is that the people of the area have the right to elect their representative and no legal trickery, no House of Commons writ, can deny them that right. The fact that the representative may not be persona grata with the powers that be is beside the point. The fact that the British Government may be annoyed and even outraged because the people of these areas have chosen openly professed enemies of British rule in

Ireland is beside the point. The fact that the pro-British elements in Ireland are incensed at the defiance of the people of these two constituencies to the occupation forces and their puppets is beside the point. The essential point is that the purpose of elections is to give the people an opportunity to elect their representatives. The people of these areas have done so and the people's decision counts.

THE LAST WORD

The only issue on trial in the Election Court and in the House of Commons writ, is that of British democracy in practice (as distinct from the beautiful precepts we hear in Geneva and other places). In effect they are saying, "You have chosen these men but we cannot have them. They are felons and we will not have them." So the will of the people counts for nothing. British democracy counts for nothing. Naked and unashamed they are saying, "We Rule—whether you like it or not." But the last word rests with the people and the people will give them their answer in no uncertain terms.

PHIL CLARKE



FERMANAGH—SOUTH
TYRONE

Against whom a petition has been made by the Unionists, claiming the seat on the grounds that "being a felon" he is not eligible.

TOM MITCHELL



SINN FEIN T.D. FOR
MID-ULSTER

Against whom a writ of disqualification has been passed by the London House of Commons.

ELECTION APPEAL

The people of Mid-Ulster chose the Sinn Fein candidate on May 26th as their representative.

The British Government have denied that choice.

This is another example of Britain's unjust and unwanted interference in the affairs of the Irish people.

British interference in the affairs of Ireland must be brought to an end.

British forces of occupation must get out of Ireland.

Once again Sinn Fein resists the will of Britain to rule over Irish soil.

Once again Sinn Fein challenges British domination over Irish affairs.

The people of Mid-Ulster will give Britain her answer in the by-election.

Help them to make that answer by supporting the Election Fund.

Sinn Fein Cumainn are instructed to organise church-gate collections in every parish on SUNDAY, AUGUST 7th.

SUBSCRIBE GENEROUSLY

Subscriptions and offers of transport (bonded for the Six Counties) may be sent to An Ard Runaidhe, Sinn Fein, 3 Lower Abbey Street, Dublin.

Issued by An Ard Comhairle Sinn Fein.

FOR A NEW IRELAND

SEAMUS MacMANUS, THE NOTED DONEGAL POET AND LECTURER, EXAMINES THE NATIONAL POSITION.)

scoff too much at the hurler in the ditch, who, after all, has a visual advantage over the writer in the field. This, writer, often coming here from hunks of stone, sees to criticise plenty of things too near to you for your receiving—the most painful prospect being the degenerating, disintegrating, of the national spirit. He sees glad material advance paralleling sad spiritual decline—the nation's soul in a deadly drift.

PURSUIT OF PLEASURE

The magnificent fervour born of the Gaelic League and its offspring, Sinn Féin, which held and stirred—ay, haloed and made splendid, the young men and young women of a generation and a generation-and-a-half ago, is, for ninety of every hundred of today's youth, dead—and the ignorant, innocent, orphaned ones are jazzing and dancing (and gambling too), on its grave. The supposedly masculine portion of the giddy mob vary the orgy by hither-and-thither skeltering on crowded motor cars in unceasing, vain search of an elusive something they conceive to be pleasure—while a portion of their feminine counterparts, empty-headed, vacant-minded, silly (daughters they must be of still sillier mothers), posture before gawking gatherings, each of the pathetic creatures beseeching the gaping morons to proclaim her beautifullest of all the immodest, dumb-heads of the parish.

WHAT OF THE VISION?

And the dazzling future for their loved land that good, simple visionaries envisioned a generation ago when a new nation was

supposed to be born—brilliant visions of a resurgent Ireland drawing the admiring gaze and compelling the acclaim, of a watching world—thrilling vision, too, of a new race of freemen, fervent souls, fired with enthusiasm, crusading for all that was noble—these glorious visions where are they? And where the prophets of a new Heaven and a new Earth? All, all are gone—gone with the wind! And sad is the heart of Caitlin to-day.

THEN AND NOW

Here, one would think, is a stern duty-call for Ireland's gifted literary ones—her "intellectuals"—to trumpet for a national revival. A time there was I well remember, over half a century ago when a like call was sounded and all of pen inspired gallantly responded. And, more conspicuously still, little over a century ago did the land's "Intellectuals" (indignantly they would resent the nickname) dedicate themselves to the arousing of their countrymen from apathy and near-despair. Noble ones they were, god-gifted, who unstintedly gave their gifts to glorifying their country and to firing and inspiring their depressed fellows, lifting them up, and teaching them they were men and heirs to Freedom. Contemplate the grand accomplishments of those grand ones and then consider our Great of to-day—what inspiration they are to their nation—what blinding glory they have called on it—and the new heights whereto they have elevated their countrymen!

LITERARY PERVERTS

There's maybe a handful of this generation's writers who are

nationally valuable, but three in particular, who, though they mayn't have heard their land's hungry cry for missionaries, win golden credit for their country wheresoever their fine books are read. But, they who, to-day, chiefly represent Ireland to the outer world—noted ones whom the always-inscrutable Lord, for his own mysterious ends, gifted with golden gifts (and which the Devil, laughing a bellyful for his luck, hasted to pervert to his own honour and glory)—with these bright ones, it isn't alone indelicate to admit any esteem for their land and its people, but, for the outsiders' behoof, it is imperative to search out anything that is mean, ugly, or rotten in their country—or, better, to conceive the ugly where it is not, and sound its fame to a mocking world.

CAN THE DRIFT BE STOPPED?

Little hope there is of the nation's regeneration by her present crop of litterateurs.

Must Ireland then continue the deplorable downward drift?

To the seemingly despairful query this observer gives a resounding NO! The alarming drift can be stopped, dammed, reversed. And that too without any overwhelming difficulty. The means to work the near-miracle lies at hand, and, strangely, has not been thought of by the saddened few who have distressed their souls over the problem.

PROPOSED SOLUTION

Let us consider the proposed solution. From the Gaelic League at one end, through Sinn Féin, Daíl Uladh, Comhdhail

Naisiunta, An Fainne, Cara, Coiste Na bPaistidhe, An t-Oir-eachtas, Comhar, Gael-linn, An Cumann Gaedhealach, G.A.A., I.R.A. Cumann Ceoltoiri, Ais-eirghe, Muintir na Tire, The Clans, County and Territorial Historical Societies, etc. There are—it will surprise many to learn!—more than 30 organisations devoted to idealistic endeavour for the nation's advancement. These bodies, composed of men and women, boys and girls, the salt of the land, are largely departmental, each doing worthy work in its own field—and concentrating on its own particular, sectional labour. And every member of every society of them is a confirmed idealist—and practical. These constitute, by and large, a tenth of the people—one tenth of the country's population labouring against overwhelming odds, in scattered units.

UNITY NECESSARY TO SURVIVAL

Now, one thoughtful man, stirred and fired by an ideal, possesses a stout moral force that easily equals, if it doesn't surpass, the poor force of any dozen of the unthinking ones around him. And this thought-taking tenth of the population that are dissipating their energies in scattered bands, if combined would outweigh in moral power all of the nation's remainder, and could eventually sway to their high purpose the 90 per cent. that now lounge around, unprofitable. And without abating one stroke of their own particular work, these units can and should combine in one over-all great movement for their nation's uplifting. Moreover must combine if they would long survive. And, the day of 50 struggling little societies joining in one

lusty organisation will be a white bright day for Ireland. Few years should them pass 'till they nationalise.

THE MAIN ISSUE

I'll not listen to the objection that there is divergence of opinion among them, on points. All of them are enthusiastically unanimous on the main issue, the developing and strengthening of their country's spirit. The point or two whereon there might be difference of opinion would be excluded from the big Cumann's field, and each unit left to pursue its own policy thereon.

CALL TO YOUTH

Then, to these gallant little forlorn - hopes, so bravely, stubbornly, but nigh-vainly, fighting their scattered fights in isolated fields, mayn't earnest ones on the ditch make zealous appeal, imploring that they come together and form what, with God's blessing, will prove to be a conquering host? There will be with them, cheering them on, the handful now left of those who watched by the cradle of a new-born national spirit in the far-off 'Nineties, saw that spirit flower in the new century, and fructify in its teens. Whilst these will joyfully back the noble move, it is to be emphasised that it is the grand youth of to-day, the brave young men and young women fighters of this generation, who must arise and guide them, lift the fallen torch and bear it through the vales and the dales, summoning their still-listless brothers and sisters from their shame, and many-eager hands now helping, kindle again the Gael-fires on all the hills of A NEW IRELAND.

—SEAMUS MacMANUS

THE "B" SPECIALS

"You people in the South have no idea of what the 'B' Specials are, and the way they carry on," said an old countryman to me not far from Omagh. "Can you imagine working side-by-side all day in the fields or in the town with one of your neighbours, sharing your meals together, chatting away as friends and neighbours about every topic under the sun, and coming to each other's aid when the need arises.

TRANSFORMATION

But, comes knocking-off time, and we both go home. Within an hour or so, that neighbour of mine has dressed himself in that drab uniform of undertaker's black, and he is out at the cross-roads armed with a rifle. He has

become a different man entirely, and if I happen to pass that way he will call me to halt, will threaten me with his rifle as aggressively as if he were taking part in an assault on an armed enemy; and if I as much as look sideways at him, he is liable to batter me unmercifully with it. I am lucky if I am not shot dead, as has happened to others—and all in the name of 'law and order.' The obvious purpose is to provoke, to aggravate our people, hoping they will be forced to retaliate, and thus give an excuse for shooting them down. They have armed one section of our community to the teeth, have urged them, incited them to intimidate and terrorise their neighbours, deliberately creating sectarian bitterness for political ends.

HELD UP CONTINUALLY

"I'll give you an instance of it. A few weeks ago, when these special mobilisations of the 'B' men were being regularly called, which resulted in the shooting of young Leonard in Armagh and Stinson in Fermanagh, it was impossible to go down the road here without being continually held up every few yards or so, by squads of 'B' men, all vying with each other in their abuse and aggressiveness. One Saturday night, I was coming home from my sister's place, bringing with me a suit had pressed and a bucket of milk. It was a dark night, and I appeared to have the road to myself. Suddenly a harsh voice shouted 'Halt!' and I was surrounded by six or eight 'B' men thrusting rifles right into my face and side.

A CHALLENGE

One of them grabbed the parcel from my arm and, in spite of my protests, proceeded to scatter the clothing round the road. Naturally, I was pretty mad. Next, I was asked what was in the bucket. 'Surely you're not colour-blind—can't you see it's milk?' This reply brought a jab from one of the rifles into the side of my neck, jolting my head back. I shouted: 'Leave down your rifles and, old and all as I am, there's not a man among you fit to put a hand on me.'

"TAKE OFF YOUR BOOTS"

"Of course, my challenge was not accepted. I was allowed to gather my clothing, take up the bucket of milk, and start for home. I hadn't got twenty yards when I was again halted, and this time the order was: 'Take off your boots.' Thoroughly vexed by this time, I refused and said: 'If ye want my boots off, ye will have

to take them off yourselves.' One of them promptly snatched open the laces, and roughly pulled them off, with a pretence of searching them. I was finally allowed to go home.

DELIBERATE PROVOCATION

"This is the kind of deliberate provocation which the 'B' men specialise in. In these escapades, the neighbour, having pointed you out, remains in the background and allows his companions, who would, likely, be unknown to you, to do the harassing. And all in the name of Law and Order.

"Is it any wonder that we call this force Stormont's Black-and-Tans? Is it any wonder that shootings, accidental and otherwise, occur so frequently when such a mob of undisciplined louts are armed and given official blessing to carry out their campaign of intimidation and terror against their neighbours?"

T. D.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF

In the February of 1875, John Mitchel was elected unopposed for Tipperary. He had just returned from America at sixty years of age and in an extremely feeble state of health. A year previous to this there had been an election in Tipperary and Mitchel's friends had nominated him against two liberal candidates, Colonel White and Mr. Wilfred O'Callaghan. White and O'Callaghan had both warned the people that it was useless to vote for the convict candidate in America and the ruse had been successful. Mitchel was defeated by a large majority. When the vacancy came in 1875, however, and Mitchel's friends nominated him again and gave the lie to the propaganda against him, pointing out that Mitchel would present himself in Tipperary, the people of Tipperary chose the felon as their representative.

"INCAPABLE OF BEING ELECTED"

On the evening of the day of the election, Mr. Disraeli, the English Prime Minister, gave notice in the House of Commons that he would move a resolution to this effect: "That John Mitchel, returned as a Member for the County of Tipperary, having

been adjudged guilt of felony, and sentenced to transportation for fourteen years, and not having endured the punishment to which he was adjudged or received a pardon under the Great Seal, has become and continues to be incapable of being elected or returned as a Member of this House; that Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Ireland to make out a new writ for the election of a representative in the present parliament for the said County in the room of John Mitchel, adjudged and sentenced as aforesaid."

ELECTION DECLARED VOID

As a result of the debate in the English House of Commons on the Prime Minister's resolution, it was proposed by a resolution of the House of Commons to declare the election void, thus repealing an Act of Parliament but recently passed which deprived the House of Commons of all jurisdiction over such questions.

RE-ELECTED

A new writ was issued on the 20th February, and Tipperary decided to put Mitchel up again. Mitchel stated that he would

stand as often as he was unseated. Nomination day was fixed for March 4th and a Tory candidate, Mr. Stephen Moore, was nominated to oppose Mitchel. Before polling day, which was fixed for 11th March, notices were posted all over the county warning the electorate that votes for Mitchel would be votes wasted as Mr. Mitchel was disqualified. But when the result of the poll was announced, Mitchel had 3,114 votes and Moore 746; as well as this, nearly 500 of Mitchel's votes had been rejected because the people had not yet become accustomed to voting by ballot.

ENEMY OF BRITISH TYRANNY

This result, more or less, gave the House of Commons to understand that the people of Tipperary meant to stick to the choice they had made in electing a man whose chief recommendation was that he made no peace with England—"The people of Tipperary elected me as the most implacable enemy of British tyranny."

It was made clear at Westminster that to have another election would be no solution to their

problem of getting rid of the felon representative from Tipperary, who refused to represent Tipperary in Westminster anyway. What would they do with him? They decided to present a petition to the proper court declaring Mitchel's election void and asking that the seat be given to Moore.

Unfortunately, Mitchel's weak health had been very much aggravated by the journey from America and by his endeavours to get round his constituency during the campaign. Even before polling day, on March 11th, he had been prostrated by his efforts in the campaign and had expressed his desire to go to his old home in Newry. There he took to bed which proved to be his death-bed.

NEITHER CRAVE NOR BEG

When he heard of his great majority, he decided to write an address to his electors to thank them. He was so weak in body that it was necessary for him to give the pen to his brother who finished the address at his dictation. In the course of the letter, he referred to his policy of not going to Westminster because he had heard that some of his constituents were dissatisfied with that policy. On this he wrote: "I thought that there was no man in Tipperary, or in Ireland, who really supposed that I was going

to creep up to the Bar of the House of Commons and crave permission to take oaths and my seat, or that I would appear, cap in hand, before Monaghan and Keogh and the other election judges to defend my election against a petition by 'a Mr. Moore. In short, I concluded that all was already done. . . . Your county has used her franchise in the very best manner possible—that is, in making a desperate protest against the whole system of pretended parliamentary government in Ireland.

This address was the last thing Mitchel ever wrote for, shortly afterwards, he died.

"FELONS" OF TO-DAY

The British Government recognises in the "felons" of to-day the same threat to British hold on Ireland that Tone and Lalor, Mitchel and Pearse constituted. They wonder how many there are at large in Ireland who would "promise to follow out their enterprise."

The Roman who saw his hand burn to ashes before the tyrant promised that three hundred should follow out his enterprise. Mitchel promised not for two or three but for hundreds. How many can our soldiers in Crumlin Road and Stafford and Wormwood Scrubs and Wakefield promise for? Can they promise for you? —M. Ni G.

New York Commemoration

In St. Paul's Churchyard, New York, facing Broadway's teeming traffic, stand two twenty-five-foot needlepoint granite monuments dedicated to the memories of two United Irishmen—Thomas Addis Emmet and William James MacNevin.

Every year in July, a faithful handful of Irish Republican exiles pay homage to the '98 leaders and dedicate themselves again to the cause of a free Ireland. The annual tradition was carried on this year when Patrick O'Mahoney of the Clan na Gael delivered an oration, Sunday, July 10, and referred to the work of these pioneer Republican exiles, telling the stories of their pilgrimages and their deaths so far from their native land.

With the tricolour and the Stars and Stripes floating overhead, Patrick O'Connor (Kerry) placed a wreath at the base of the monuments.

The inscription (almost obliterated by the ravages of the

weather) on the Emmet monument reads:

"In memory of Thomas Addis Emmet who exemplified in his conduct, and adorned by his integrity, the policy and principles of the United Irishmen, to forward a brotherhood of affection, and a union of power among Irishmen of every religious persuasion, as the only means of Ireland chief good."

Thomas Addis Emmet became a leading spokesman for democracy in the land of his adoption. A follower of Thomas Jefferson (third President of the United States) he won the enmity of the Federalist administration which was partial to England and which directed an Alien and Sedition law mainly against United Irishmen who had fled to America to escape the aftermath of 1798. Thomas Addis Emmet became a leading light of the New York bar and Attorney-General of the State of New York. He remained an uncompromising Irish Republican to the day of his death.

William James MacNevin became a leading scientist in America. Like Thomas Addis Emmet he, too, remained faithful to the cause of an independent Ireland to the end. The inscription on his monument is in Irish, English and Latin.

He was born 12th March, 1763 and died in New York, 20th June, 1841.

I Ruminant Awhile!

Let us examine our consciences in the light of existing circumstances and see how we stand in relation to the very important matter of national freedom. False prophets continue to arise to lead the people away from the goal they so ardently aspire to. Pearse, "in communion of spirit with O'Donovan Rossa," by whose grave he stood, pledged to Ireland his love and to English rule in Ireland his hate. Practical dreamer that he was, within a year we find him in grim struggle with the enemy and giving his life for the people.

NECESSARY MEANS TO FREEDOM

The gospel of Irish Nationality whose evangelists were Tone, Emmet, Mitchel and Davis, was expounded and clarified for all time by Pearse. An essential tenet of that doctrine was the acceptance of force as the truly manly and necessary means of attaining and preserving the nation's freedom. Recently, politicians denounced force. Such denunciation is the negation of manhood and an invitation to eternal serfdom. Only men in arms are respected, men in arms alone win freedom, and only as long as they remain armed do they preserve it. Original sin has ordained it so.

DENOUNCED BY POLITICIANS

The Republican forces are not usurpers. Their credo is the credo

of the apostles of separatism from Tone to the men of Omagh and implied in the recurrent struggles against England from her execrable advent to our shores. This is the credo denounced by our politicians. They it is who have betrayed the trust of history and prostituted patriotism in pampering perverts. A disillusioned people must never again allow hands reeking in selfless Irish blood to strangle the nation as it labours towards the liberty that beckons it onward.

UNCONQUERABLE PEOPLE

The present upsurge of national vitality is heartening proof of an unconquerable people that bid the subtle scourge of "leader" worship that was the vampire on their souls. A new dream is abroad, or, an ancient one come to life. The angel has moved the waters and a people rush to salvation.

RALLY OF YOUTH

Armagh and Omagh stand like beacons on the hilltops showing the way. Laughter and song and the music of the Gael echo again through the land, and timid Hope swells into a chorus of Faith as the nation's youth rally again behind the Republican Tricolour which we vision against the leaping flames of the G.P.O. and vow to raise again before the world

as the symbol of the unconquerable and triumphant Spirit of Freedom in the Gael.

STAND BY THE FIGHTING MEN

If Victory eludes us to-day shall it be because the Army of Freedom shall be starved of moral support? The people would then be guilty of a sin on a par with that of the Jewish deicides. They would have sent their national redeemers to their calvary. Don't be misled by your pharisees or deceived by the official attitude of your cowardly Pilates. Stand as a people unflinchingly behind your new leaders who come bringing, for a while, the sword not peace until our dream of Ireland a Nation is a glorious reality and the Peace of the Gael shall replace the present curse of Pax Britannica.

M. O. CINNEIDE.

COMHAIRLE CEANNTAIR CORCAIGHE

Will all persons resident in Cork-County who are willing to join Sinn Fein write to An Runaidhe, Thomas Ashe Hall, Cork City, when they will be put in touch with the Runaidhe of the nearest Cumann to them. If there is no Cumann in your area arrangements will be made to hold public meetings there. Interested persons in Dunmanway, Drinagh, Clonakilty, Fermoy, Blarney and Ladysbridge are especially requested to contact an Runaidhe. Join Sinn Fein now.

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NATIONALISTS! WHERE DO YOU STAND?

The theory of constitutional government, as practised in England, demands a ruling party and an opposition. In effect, it says that the opposition plays a vital part in the government in that it provides 'opportunity' to debate the various proposals, to criticise them and, if possible, to improve them. Therefore, according to this theory, an opposition party is essential to the maintenance of the system of government.

WINDOW

DRESSING

Let us apply this theory to the Stormont parliament. In effect, the Unionist party has been the ruling power there since the parliament was set up. By various stratagems, alarms, intimidation, etc., they have ensured that at no time has there been any real possibility of the opposition coming to power. Nevertheless, the opposition is necessary to them. It enables them to put on the appearance of democratic rule. It enables them, no matter what form of coercion they wish to impose, to argue that it has been freely debated in their parliament, that it has been passed by a majority vote, and that it has the full force of law. In this way, the opposition performs an essential, a vital, service to the ruling party.

EXPOSING THE FRAUD

Will the Nationalist members of Stormont examine their position in this light? Will they realise that they are performing a very useful and necessary function for the Unionist junta they wish to oppose? Will they realise that, in fact, they are very much more necessary to the Unionists than if the latter had complete control of the house. The Unionists must keep the APPEARANCE of democratic rule and the Nationalists provide that appearance for them.

In the same way, the sending of representatives from the Six Counties to Westminster had to have the appearance of being democratic. Nine Unionist, two Nationalists and one Labour was

a beautiful set-up. Under pressure, they might have been willing to concede one or two more seats to the opposition, but to have all twelve seats held by Unionists—that would destroy the appearance altogether. Worse still, to have ten Unionists and two others who state quite bluntly that the whole thing is a fraud and they want none of it—that is alarming. Hence all the furore in Unionist circles in Belfast and in London. Hence the petitions and writs of disqualification and so on.

ACT NOW!

Will the Nationalists in Stormont draw the obvious conclusion? Will they act accordingly? Will they get out of Stormont immediately and stay out? At the moment, the decision rests with them. Soon they may have no other alternative.

A Solemn League and Covenant?

The Leinster House debate of July 12, produced statements about Partition from Messrs. Cosgrave and de Valera. Their theme was the fullest possible collaboration with Stormont to secure the immediate objective of improving Ireland's economy plus the distant one of ending Partition. Orange speakers, on the same day, endorsed the idea of collaboration but refuted the possibility of national reunion. In other words, the Orangemen stated that they had not the smallest fear that economic collaboration would endanger their present position.

ALL-IRELAND PARLIAMENT

Sinn Fein preaches a harder doctrine than the parties at Leinster House. It believes that the hour has struck for a determined and disciplined advance by a powerful union of Nationalists. The aim of these will be to replace the two existing institutions of government by an all-Ireland parliament which will then take whatever steps are considered necessary to ensure that its authority is accepted throughout the length and breadth of Ireland.

Provocation and Incitement

The disgraceful scenes at the annual Feis at Newtownbutler, Co. Fermanagh, on Sunday, July 24th, are a most painful illustration of what poses as "law and order" in the Six County area. The annual Feis is, as everyone knows, a completely peaceful event concerned mainly with competitions in the Gaelic language, Gaelic games and Gaelic dancing and music. The spirit of Irish nationality is, of course, an essential feature of the event, as the cultural movement means little or nothing more than an academic exercise, unless it is inspired by the will of the nation for freedom. It is intrinsic in all Gaelic festivals that they demonstrate that the Irish nation is a separate nation with its own individuality, its own language, games, social customs, etc. This is the key, to the belligerent, almost frantic, opposition of the British puppets.

NEW BLACK-AND-TANS

They recognise the Feis for what it means. They recognise the Gaelic games for what they mean. They recognise the national language for what it means. Just as on Bloody Sunday in 1920 the Black-and-Tans in their terror raid in Dublin, did not go to a rugby or soccer or cricket ground—they went to Croke Park, the centre of Gaelic games in the city, and there carried out their act of vengeance against the Irish people, so to-day the successors of the Black-and-Tans, with all the aggressive

brutality of their predecessors, attempt to bully, baton and intimidate people gathered for an annual Feis.

ANY PRETEXT GOOD ENOUGH

Last year, similar scenes took place at Newtownbutler, but on that occasion the modern Black-and-Tans had the "excuse" that the National Flag was being flown and might be considered as provocation by some unnamed and unidentified loyalist who might object. This year, in order not to provide even that semblance of an excuse, the National Flag was not carried in procession (though it flew over the Feis grounds). But the modern Black-and-Tans made their own excuse—they demonstrated that there was no need for an excuse, that their essential purpose was to break-up, under any pretext whatever, assemblies like the Fermanagh Feis. Even four children, dressed to represent the four provinces of Ireland, who were walking abreast on the roadway, were stopped by the police and ordered to separate and walk on the footpaths.

EQUAL RIGHTS

What a contrast to the Orange processions only a fortnight previously when the full forces of the modern Black-and-Tans were mobilised to "protect" processions in the Six Counties. Let us clearly understand the Republican position on this matter. We believe in, and insist on, the

right of our Protestant fellow-countrymen to hold their processions as they may wish, whether it be in O'Connell St. in Dublin, in the Falls Road in Belfast, or on the Longstone Road in Co. Down. Equally we believe in, and insist on, the right of our Catholic fellow-countrymen to hold processions as they may wish, in any part of any city or town in Ireland. That is guaranteed in the phrase "civil and religious liberty, equal rights and equal opportunities to all citizens" in the 1916 Proclamation. The Republican movement stands over that.

ROOT OF THE MATTER

What we object to most vehemently is the use of the forces of "law and order" to escort and "protect" processions of one particular religious persuasion or one particular political outlook (which is much nearer the truth) while the very same forces are used to intimidate and brutally ill-treat processions of another religious persuasion or of another political outlook. The key to the understanding of the position is that those who support the British domination of Ireland, the continuance of a British military bridgehead in Ireland, must be allowed to parade their "loyalty" in spite of all protests, in defiance of all peaceful counsels; but those who object to and resent British domination of our country, those who believe the occupation forces must be got out as quickly as possible, they are to be attacked under any pretext, to be batoned and hounded off the streets.

DELIBERATELY FOMENTED

Let us learn the lesson from these events. Let us realise that such incidents are unavoidable as long as the British hold any portion of our country. Wherever England has an occupation force, internal strife and disunity are always present, because they are deliberately fomented by the occupation forces. No matter what part of the world we look to we see proof of this. For ourselves, there is only one solution. We must get the British occupation forces out. We must direct all our efforts to that end. That way and that way only can we end this intolerable position.

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THE REMEDY

Tomas Mac Curtain, addressing the people gathered for the Feis at Newtownbutler, stated that there was not much point to throwing stones at the police or engaging in hand to hand struggles with them. These efforts in themselves could never bring a solution to the problem. There was only one way—To get the British forces of occupation out of the country. They could only be got out by the organised will and effort of the Irish people. Anyone willing to help to get them out should join some branch of the Republican Movement. We need the help of all, to the limit of their abilities. Only a united Irish people will succeed. Only a well organised movement supported by our people in all 32 counties will be able to tackle the job. Therefore, to the people of Fermanagh I appeal, that they come into the Republican Movement to-day to help us, as we will help them, to achieve this goal—the clearing out of the enemy occupation forces from every last inch of our national territory.

REPUBLICAN DEMAND

The existing Twenty-Six County political parties will not be easily displaced without a great measure of assistance from northern Republicans. The latter must endeavour, first, to obtain the support of every anti-Partitionist in occupied Ireland. Secondly, they must make it manifest that they have, in fact, achieved such unanimity and that, despite whatsoever sufferings they may have to endure, they desire from the electorate that every vote be cast in favour of the immediate re-establishment of the all-Ireland Republic; further, that every vote not so cast must be regarded as favouring the continuance of Partition and, therefore, treasonable.

A solemn directive of this type will not fall upon deaf ears.

FEAR FEASA.

JOIN THE I.R.A.

Le "Coulin"

MAIRSEAL

feall

SAOŠAL SÁMÁNAC TALL

“*Σαοιτε*” το γρηγορῶς

SALAR nua

CAI MAC T

TROIO AS TRANÁRTO

The Omagh Prisoners

Oh, cherish then, their memory
And let each name ring out
A clarion call to Liberty—
A rousing battle-shout.
MAITIÚ O CINNEIDE.

The number of Irish patients under the N.W. Metropolitan Hospitals Board was greater than that of any other racial group, he said. And the reason, because most of the Irish immigrants coming from the agricultural areas, used to good food, fresh air and a healthy way of life when suddenly changed to the overcrowded conditions of the English cities with poor food, long hours of work, smoke polluted atmosphere, etc., became easy victims to disease. When people talk of earnings of £12 to £15 per week in England they forget to mention that this requires long periods of overtime very often including Sunday and holiday work, with consequent deterioration in health. These are facts which should be given the greatest publicity here at home.

A.O.H. DEMAND EVACUATION OF BRITISH TROOPS

that by no stretch of the imagination can attacks upon the British armed forces in Ireland be described as "civil war." These forces have no right in Ireland, they are open aggressors and we are entitled, ay, we are duty bound, to resist them and do our utmost to clear them out.

ἰσακτα αἰῖ αἰ ὁμύδα ἰρτα
ομῖν ὁ λᾶ ὅ λᾶ.

CUR 1 SCÉILL

Do cailloirí doctá ag a
 tostaí an dá noéanfaoir é rin
 úioar glie. Do leos curó ac
 opra ó am go h-am go raðara
 taob éiar de, agus i noáirín
 mairín le h-athéodáint n
 saéilge. Do tusaor "capit
 blanche" do sac nio gall
 teact irceac pa tír—irceac p
 tír reo do ba mian leir a
 bpiarraac, a beir saodalaac tír
 ir tír.

bānāō na tīre

D'aithris meón na n-aoine t
 réir. Do éill an cúro ir m
 aca an reana-rpno saodala
 Do fuair an galluacár grei
 orpa. Meón an halla rinno
 gallua, agus meón an pictiú
 Lann pásánaig abí aca r
 ionav. Cornuigeadar as tréigir
 na tuaithe. Uéin na mílte oig
 ar Sáranna. Cúro aca, do
 orpa é a deanam. Ní raib do
 leigear aca aip. Ac a malair
 de pceal abí as na mílte eil
 An raogal breasóg bog ráimán
 abí uata. Do bíodar pápta
 raogal do éiteam or
 iaracta, i dtip pásanae
 mairceatant annro i meap
 Ván Cuic Éimeann Oig.

céad bliain ó shin, mar ní
h-earba bíod atá i gceirt an
tuirp ro i-h-aon éor. Salair eile
ar fáo é, ac tpoic-salair é
i-mórán rligte, pé rin, an fonn
fánoicta atá ar ár n-aoinne óga.
Sin é an salair atá 'nár mearg
i láthair na h-uair. Tá na
milte ir na milte oáir n-aoinne
óga, plúr ár gceadó, ag
teiceadó ar an tóir, agus
oéanair ar Saranna, ag oéanair
ar an tóir o'imir cor ar bolg
orainn-ne, agus ar ár rinnirir ar
feadó feadó gceadó bliain.

LƯU ĐÀ LẮ

Tá níos éigin bun or cionn
nuair a táirgeann pé rin. Tá
láb ar lár i-n-áit éigin, nuair a
táirgeann or na mílte, ir na
mílte oáir noadine ir feáir
bailiú leo ar a oáir oúéair
bliain i noiaró bliana. Ir tnuas
béalac an rgeal é. Ni cábrung
eann pé rin le saothalú, nó le
raoirre na tíne do baint amac
ni oúis liom gur ceap ar
piarrae maí, go oáirleacá
léiteir. A malairt ar fao o
ceap pé. Ceap pé go oúicra

an lā, asur so ʔciocəw pē nāp
lā pēin, nuaiɾ a cōtōcəw an tɪp
reo, ruar tē h-ōc̣t milliūn
ʔaoine. ʔʔaontuŋeamar so lēp
leip, an ūaiɾ pin. ʔo biomar a
pētēam leip an lā ʒeal ʒlōɾmar
ʔo. ʔo ʔi an ʔiaɾɾac ʔoc̣t
i-noʔaiɾiɾuɾ. ʔo biomar so lēp
i noʔaiɾiɾuɾ. Cuɾpeamar an milleā
ar ʒeānin ʔuɾde, asur ap
luēt leanamna ʔʔi i reib ʔar ʔ
ʔciɾ ʔūc̣eap.

mí-STIŮRAŮ

D'iméig ran, agus táinig ro
 do éós dreamanna áirgíste oirp
 fein, an tír reo linn-ne ro
 maísalá, ir do ríáiríú
 D'fásadair an reana-bótar a
 bótar cnuairé víreac, nóime rin
 agus cá a mara ar an dtír mar
 ó fein. Do déin móráin ac
 veimín de ruo amáin, so mbea
 a noótain aca fein pé ar toma
 é. Da cúma leo cao a tárlócar
 do daoine eile. Lean pluas mó
 iao. Áirgeao, bheabanna i
 portanna a meall a lán aca. C
 so b'faca na daoine reo a veimín
 re, áairíú as teacé ar ar dtír
 ba cúma leo. Ní déanfaoirí do
 níó, cún reao do cún le cultúr

To-day Is The Day To Join The Republican Movement

An active Civil Organisation backed by a strong military arm can
smash England, but not without your help. Will we fail to win
to-morrow because you failed to join to-day?

HERE ARE SOME CONTACT ADDRESSES

WESTMEATH

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Monksland, Athlone.

BELFAST

TOM HEENAN,
17 Violet Street.

ENGLAND

D. RYAN,
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SCOTLAND

MICHAEL McDERMOTT,
22 Jean Armour Drive, North
Drumry, Clydebank, Glasgow.

FELIX JORDAN,
9 Huntingdon Place, Springburn,
Glasgow.

DAN SKELTON,
24 MacAlpine Road,
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6812 South Van Ness Avenue,
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KERINS-O'NEILL I.R.A. CLUB,
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AET MAC EOCHADH,
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CATHAL MAC LABHARTAIGH,
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SEAN KEENAN,
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PATK. SHIELDS,
22 Creggan Heights,
Creggan Estate, Derry.

ANTRIM

PAT McCORMACK,
Tigh Ard a' Chuain, Cushendun.

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PADRAIG MAC CAILLIAG,
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6 St. Carthage Tce., Waterford

N. CLEARY,
Abbeyside Sth. Quay, Dungarvan.

DOWN

DAN SHERIDAN,
2 Caulfield Place, Newry.

LOUTH

SEAMUS RAFFERTY,
Lower Faughart, Dundalk.

BRENDAN QUIGLEY,
Trinity Gardens, Drogheda.

SLIGO

SEAMUS DOLAN,
Martin Savage Terrace

MEATH

JOHN L. McCORMICK
Garlow Cross, Navan.

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WALTER MITCHELL,
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ARMAGH

PADDY O'HAGAN,
Lathbirget, Mullaghbawn.

DUBLIN

ROSSA O BROIN,
c/o "United Irishman," Sean Treacy
House, 94 Sean Treacy Street.

CORK

DEREK McKENNA,
Thomas Ashe Hall, Cork (City).

LIMERICK

PADDY MULCAHY,
Dublin Road, Limerick.

GALWAY

THOMAS SHIELDS,
Cross Street, Athenry.

MARTIN KELLY
Church Street, Ballygar.

"Thy Songs Were Made For The Pure And Free"

In a house in Thomas Street, Dublin, on any Saturday night, a group of people can be found who are indigenous to the soil of Ireland. They gather together to listen to and play the music of the Gael.

There is no formality in "The Pipers' Club"; the members just "drop in." Among the pipers there is one who is acknowledged the piper of them all, and he takes the floor, so to speak early in the evening and all listen spell-bound as he performs on the uilleann pipes, sharing the delights of maybe a hundred reels on a single night. A fiddle with the magic of the Loughrea man's, or a flute sweet as the pure mountain air makes our eyes dance and our hearts sing as we listen.

On a Sunday morning in Clare last year, some members of Sinn Fein were holding after-Mass meetings, and as they covered the distances between the chapels they sang the songs and recited the poetry of Ireland, and one man from Clare, eager to give those of the other counties a treat, after the work was over, took us to hear a piper of repute. Unhappily, the piper, an old man, was in bed and not able to play; but another man offered to give

us a tune and went off to his house, a few fields away, to get his accordion. He sat on the wall at the foot of the garden and played tunes of Munster and Ulster and Leinster and Con-nacht, as the birds sang and the clouds raced through the blue sky, and we couldn't keep our feet still as we listened. There were two come from Dublin and one from the North, and we were all of us one, although that Sunday morning was the first time we had met the men of the West.

On any day on the Northern side of "the gap," wherever you go you will still be able to get our music played and sung. There isn't a glen or hollow that hasn't been filled with the reverberation of music, from the hills which hold the echoes of a million tunes to dance to and the sweet sad melodies like "My Lagan Love," "Silent, O Moyle" or "The Wind that Shakes the Bar-ley."

It is such a pity, then, that many Irish boys and girls are attracted to dens set up by men interested in making money and more money in all that is worst in foreign dance and music. It is such a wonder that they should prefer the sounds which emanate

from those dens, and which are commonly known as jazz music. Ceilidhthe is not the thing. Irish music is old-fashioned. Reels and jigs are out of place and "so exhausting!" — though after Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh had danced a few square dances in Canada they set a fashion, and we were even being introduced to our own Irish dancing at home as being new and square, and many whose dignity wouldn't stand up to the dancing of a reel or jig were off in jumps and whoops in a "square dance."

But with the new spirit that is waking the country, there is a light-heartedness and a gladness and we want to sing songs and play music—our own songs and our own music.

This fresh joyous spirit could be felt down at Loughrea at Whit-sun this year where Irish men and women met to play and sing: aye, and lilt and whistle and dance. It made my heart sing because I knew there was enough spirit in one of this great crowd to keep the tradition of our island pure and sweet until

"the daystar mildly springing
Warms our Isle with peace
and love."

MARY.

FIANNA EIREANN

PURITY IN OUR
HEARTS

TRUTH ON
OUR LIPS

STRENGTH IN
OUR ARMS

OBJECTS

To train and educate the youth of Ireland, mentally and physically, that their services may be given to the best advantage in achieving an Ireland, Gaelic, United and Free.

NATIVE TRADITIONS

Fianna provides a medium for healthy and enjoyable recreation based on our native Gaelic traditions and ideals. National songs, dances, Gaelic games and pastimes, scouting, signalling, wood-craft, map-reading, history, arts and crafts classes and ballad classes comprise the field of our activities. We foster the use and understanding of true Gaelic speech throughout our organisation, and it plays a prominent part in all our Tests.

NEW HAND-BOOK

At present the Tests are being re-cast for the purpose of raising the standard of the organisation, and it is also hoped to have available shortly a Fianna Hand-book which is at present in the course of preparation.

Dept. of Adjutant-General.

Reports of Sluagh functions, camps, ceilis, etc., to reach us not later than the 10th of each month, will be welcome for inclusion in these notes.

All those interested in the formation of Suaighte should write to: Adjutant-General, Fianna Eireann, Sean Tracey House, Sean Tracey Sreet, Ath Cliath.

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ART

During recent years, Dublin has had many art exhibitions, and, if one were to believe the newspapers, they were all excellent. Many even contained masterpieces. Cats may look at kings, but this is one cat to whom such pictures are not cream. When they are all supposed to be so awfully good, someone is entitled to be suspicious.

THE MAIN RULE

There are certain rules in every game, and if one doesn't follow them, one is not playing that particular game, no matter who that person is, or how well he is lauded in the public press. Now the main rule of the Plastic Art of Painting is the expression of the architectural construction of realities and the attributes of their being, all composed in a rhythmically harmonious fashion to provide a composition of aesthetic beauty. In such works, there is very little that is soft, sentimental or clever, but there is hard reality irrespective of detail, or lack of it. A true work of art is profoundly emotional. One is stirred with a sense of profundity as one feels on reading the Magnificat, or other great expression—but, of course, in a somewhat different way.

LAWS OF ART

Art, indeed, has no limits; but it has its laws, and on studying the arts of the East and West, these laws are common to all masters irrespective of the philosophies on which the works are based. In the main, they are best expressed by the Six Laws of Sie Ho of 5th century China and

brought into modern form by Vernon Blake in his book, "The Art and Craft of Drawing." They are:—

1. Strive to display the sense of Universal Rhythm through the particular rhythm studied in the model.
2. The Law of Bones by means of the brush.
3. Reproduce form in its conformity with the beings of the earth.
4. Distribute Colour according to the similitude of objects.
5. Arrange the lines and attribute to them their hierarchic places.
6. Propagate forms by making them pass into the drawing.

ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENTS

These allow for most and almost limitless variation. Blake mentions that the great Eugene Carriere would frequently state in his art classes that he merely painted out certain factors which must be present, or else the particular work did not satisfy the requirements of true drawing or true painting.

This is the attitude which it is necessary to take on visiting exhibitions or, indeed, on beholding any work of art. On doing so, the informed visitor will frequently find his views in direct opposition to newspaper critiques in general. In this way, it is particularly interesting to survey the Irish scene, desiring only to get at true appreciation.

CELTIC TWILIGHT

In dealing with the apparently foremost paintings of the day, once again it seems the almost

barren Celtic Twilight has come to life again and is acclaimed as the great new find. On looking at the figures thereof, they seem to be mere figments of reality, and one remembers the exasperation of Pearse forty years ago when he scotched the useless white doves of Angus, flapping their wings all over the place.

UNREALITY

There is, doubtlessly, skill behind such works; but one must ask if they are not symbols without substance, and if their apparent sense of mystery is not connected to unreality. As in the poetry of the Celtic Twilight, it is difficult to seize on even one crystallised thought or fact. It is to the onlooker to form his own opinion and to decide to what degree they express the sense of universal rhythm, form, hierarchic arrangement of line and plane, rhythmic colour, of aesthetic beauty. For such is the music of Plastic Art, as the rhythmic use of words and sounds are the music of poetry.

SECOND SCHOOL

The second school consists mostly of painters of Irish landscapes. They produce in paint what appears to be really literary expression. Such works may be local, topical, sentimental and of good technique, but one seldom finds examples of plastic expression among such works, for the simple reason that the principles thereof are again the tenets of the academical. The prices are very high but not quite so high as the class previously mentioned.

MATHEMATICS IN PAINT

The Abstractionists are a growing minority and are possibly a natural reaction to set

academical ways. We have heard it said, however, that he only is entitled to break down form who is capable of constructing form. This is a reasonable premise, but even ignoring it and examining the produce of the Abstractionists, one is also hard put to find a painting or drawing showing positive aesthetic qualities. Admittedly, some works are executed with excellent technique and knowledge of materials, but mathematics in paint is still not art and shall never alone satisfy aesthetic requirements. It is only really great men like Braque who can produce works of beauty in this field.

STAPLE LAWS

On looking, then, at Irish Art as a whole, one is reminded of the words of the contemporary French artist, Marcel Gimond:

"There are no longer directives; we are in full anarchy. Each one has his own truth. There are as many truths as artists." He emphatically states, however, that certain conventions are necessary, and these rules are unchangeable, even though they are not recipes for success. They obey a secret logic which the great artists and geniuses respect even unconsciously. Peculiarly enough, we are reminded immediately of the staple laws of Sie Ho which so adequately provide a solid basis on which to work. It is this order which is so badly needed in contemporary Irish art, a problem not un-akin to the whole domestic scene.

For those interested in such matters, we hope in future to examine in detail the laws of Sie Ho.

—M.P.

ÓSLAIS NA h-ÉIREANN

(IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY)

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Particularly those of military age.

E-N-G-L-A-N-D.

Never will our hearts accept
Garrisons of foreign troops,
Laws unjust will not be kept.
Alien walls of guns and gold
Never fell by repartee.
Deeds are all you understand

E-N-G-L-A-N-D

E-N-G-L-A-N-D.

New blood courses through our
veins,

GAELIC men with ENGLISH
guns.

Leaders who have clever brains.
Armagh! you saw deeds of skill,
Nerve at Omagh's armoury.

Down the years we fight you still

E-N-G-L-A-N-D

E-N-G-L-A-N-D.

Next occasion we attack
Gathering guns, we promise to
Let you have your bullets back.
Avid though we be for peace,
Never peace 'till Ireland's free.
Death is not more sure than this

E-N-G-L-A-N-D

—MAT. A. DOOR

SINN FEIN CUMANN ESTABLISHED IN MITCHELSTOWN

On Saturday night, June 11th, Michael McCarthy, P. O. Cuana-chain, S. O. Murchu and D. Mac Cionnaith, representing Comhairle Ceanntair Corcaighe, Sinn Fein, addressed public meetings in Fermoy and Mitchelstown. Prior to each meeting the Cork Volunteers Band paraded the streets of both towns. Despite very inclement weather the speakers received an enthusiastic and attentive reception in both places, and at the conclusion of the meetings numbers of people signified their willingness to join the Republican Movement. A meeting of interested persons was held in the Town Hall, Mitchelstown on Monday night, June 20, over which D. Mac Cionnaith, Cathaoirleach Comhairle Ceanntair Corcaighe, presided. It was agreed to form a local Cumann of Sinn Fein and to call it after General Liam Lynch, Chief of Staff I.R.A., killed in action in April, 1923.

THE FELONS OF IRELAND

Cathal Goulding, Dublin (Stafford)

—8 years' penal servitude.

Sean Stephenson, London (Wormwood Scrubbs)

—8 years' penal servitude.

Manus Canning, Derry (Wormwood Scrubbs)

—8 years' penal servitude.

Joseph Campbell, Newry (Crumlin Road)

—5 years' penal servitude.

Leo McCormack, Dublin (Crumlin Road)

—4 years' penal servitude.

J. P. McCallum, Liverpool (Wakefield)

—6 years' penal servitude.

Kevin O'Rourke, Banbridge (Crumlin Road)

—5 years' penal servitude.

Eamon Boyce, Dublin (Crumlin Road)

—12 years' penal servitude.

Philip Clarke, Dublin (Crumlin Road)

—10 years' penal servitude.

Paddy Kearney, Dublin (Crumlin Road)

—10 years' penal servitude.

Tom Mitchell, Dublin (Crumlin Road)

—10 years' penal servitude.

John McCabe, Dublin (Crumlin Road)

—10 years' penal servitude.

Sean O'Callaghan, Cork (Crumlin Road)

—10 years' penal servitude.

Sean Hegarty, Cork (Crumlin Road)

—10 years' penal servitude.

Liam Mulcahy, Cork (Crumlin Road)

—10 years' penal servitude.

Hugh Brady, Lurgan (Crumlin Road)

—3 years' penal servitude.

SEAMUS McCALLUM



6 years' penal servitude.

IN MEMORIAM

JOHN J. KAVANAGH, Cork.
Shot by "Special Branch,"
August 3rd, 1940.

SEAN RUSSELL, Dublin,
Died overseas, August 14th,
1940.

RICHARD GOSS, Dundalk,
Executed in Portlaoighe
Prison, August 9th, 1940.

GERRY O'CALLAGHAN,
Belfast, Killed in action,
August 31st, 1942.

An Cumann Cabhrach

On Sunday, July 31st, the Dundalk Branch are arranging for a grand challenge game, in aid of the funds, between the Senior Football teams of Leitrim and Louth, at the Athletic Grounds, Dundalk, at 3.45 p.m. A good, keen game is expected. It will be preceded by the Cardinal O'Donnell Cup game between Clann na Gaels and Dowdallshill at 2.30 p.m., which will also be a very close contest. Price of admission is 1/- with extra for stands and sidelines. Even apart from the deserving cause, the fixture should be very entertaining and well worthy of support.

The accounts of the fund have now been audited, and the auditors' report is available for inspection by arrangement with An Runaidhe. Up to the 30th June, 1955, a total of £2,243-13-6 has been paid out in grants to the dependents.

Contributions received during July include:

Dublin	Collection Books	£13 13 3
Galway	Ballinasloe M.H.	8 12 2
Kerry	Castlecove	2 0 0
Sligo	Dromore West	5 10 0
England	London Branch	15 0 0
	T. Falvey, Birmingham	1 0 0
Scotland	Glasgow Branch	£10 0 0
U.S.A.	Miss C. Keane, Hartford, Conn.	\$45
	Mrs. Williams, N.Y.	\$5
	J. Oman, Texas	£1 6 0
Australia	Australian League for Undivided Ireland, Victoria	£200 0 0

The Mid-Ulster By-Election

The Editor, "United Irishman," A Chara,

Sinn Fein are entering the contest of this by-election in order to demonstrate that the victory won on May 26th last was no mere accident. We are convinced that the majority in favour of Tom Mitchell, the Sinn Fein candidate, will be very much increased.

The main issue in this election is the right of the people of Mid-Ulster, and of the people of Ireland in general, to manage their own affairs without the unjust and unwanted interference of Britain. Such interference is resented by the Irish people of

every class and creed. Even the Unionists of Mid-Ulster do not want this election—they are being forced into it unwillingly.

This challenge provides an opportunity for Irish people of every shade of political thought to come together in defence of a national right.

We confidently appeal to the electors of Mid-Ulster to increase substantially the vote for Tom Mitchell, and to the Registration Officers of the constituency to carry out the campaign with the same zest and enthusiasm they showed in the General Elections.

Issued by
AN ARD-CHOMHAIRLE,
SINN FEIN.

The problems that confront men and nations are paradoxical. Every problem is at once simple and difficult of solution.

The main problems that confront the Irish nation to-day—English Occupation of Irish territory and the emigration of our youth—are at once complementary to each other and simple and difficult of solution.

ENGLISH INFLUENCE

They are complementary to each other in that if emigration were to come to an end the virile strength of this nation would increase so rapidly that it would be impossible for the English to maintain their Army of Occupation in the North or maintain their financial influence in the South.

If English influence and forces were completely cleared out of Ireland, the country could be organised for the benefit and welfare of the people and there would neither be the desire nor the necessity for young people to emigrate.

THE DICTIONARY AGAIN?

The English Attorney-General (Sir Raginald Marnham-Butler), winding up the debate, on the motion to declare Tom Mitchell disqualified, said it was a misuse of the English language to say that a person INCAPABLE of being elected WAS MADE CAPABLE because he secured a majority of the votes.

Another resort to the DICTIONARY to prove a point which cannot be sustained.

NOTES

Two new Cumann were formed in Dublin and two in Belfast during the past month; new Cumainn were also formed in Wexford; Blarney, Co. Cork; Tallaght, Co. Dublin; Navan, Co. Meath; Strabane, Co. Tyrone, and Blackwaterstown, Co. Armagh.

The London Comhairle Ceanntair are making preparations to hold Roger Casement commemorations in Birmingham and London on August 7th.

There has been a great increase in the number of new members in the London area recently, and the Comhairle Ceanntair is confident that with the increased membership more successful functions

like Ceilidhthe, etc., will be held in the future.

All Irish exiles in the London area should apply to—

D. RYAN,

251 King Street, Hammersmith, London, W.6.

Secretary of London Comhairle Ceanntair. This is the only official contact of the Irish Republican Movement in London.

The name of J. O'Regan, Passage Town Commissioner, was inadvertently omitted from the list of successful Sinn Fein Local Government candidates in our July issue.

OBITUARY

The death occurred at his residence, Curycramp, Dromod, Co. Leitrim, on July 12th, of Michael Reynolds, father of the late Staff Captain, James J. Reynolds, I.R.A., who was accidentally killed in an explosion in Co. Donegal on November 28th, 1938.

To his bereaved wife and family we offer our sincere sympathy.

SOLUTION

Because of the stranglehold which England maintains on this country, there can be no development. Successive groups of politicians have attempted, in different spheres of the national economy to advance industrial output, both in the Six and Twenty-Six Counties. They only go a certain distance in the expansion until the check of money manipulation and credit facilities puts a stop to it, and unemployment and emigration follow.

The solution to both these problems is simple if the Irish people, particularly the youth, can be made to realise that this country is theirs to own and govern for themselves and their heirs forever. It will be difficult, very, very difficult if the people remain apathetic and give no thought to their duty to themselves, their ancestors or their successors.

The essential necessary in this day for the Irish nation is pride. The pride we have lost by accepting peace at a price, rather than

striving for freedom, must be regained.

If the young people of Ireland were proud of their own people, of their history, language and traditions, there would be no stampede from our countryside to the cities of England and America.

With that pride regained, a free and prosperous Ireland is bound to follow, because national pride must inevitably lead to National Independence.

BUY IRISH—BE IRISH

An increasing population, proud of its independence and national institutions, will create an expanding market in Ireland which, in turn, will provide opportunities for the talents of our youth, which are being smothered to-day.

Buy Irish goods. Every Irish manufactured article purchased helps to keep an Irishman employed at home. Buy English manufactured goods and force our youth to emigrate and subsidise the British Army of Occupation in the Six-Counties.

COIS FHAIRGE

The soul of Ireland rests in Connemara

Mid rocks and bogs—a land devoid of trees.

It lies, as though 't had died where Cromwell drove it

While round its "grave," at dusk, a misty breeze

Comes blowing from beyond the isles of Aran,

A-whispering as it weeps: "For wealth and ease,

Ye guardians of the native tongue are leaving

And sailing east and westward o'er the seas."

This gentle weeping wind, once bore sweet music

Of laughter interspersed with Gaelic speech,

And wafted it o'er rocks and fields and bogland,

O'er currachs marshalled dense upon the beach.

It fanned the hardy men who, at the crossroads,

Would smoke a pipe and talk of turf or hay,

Or Seainin's health, or Maureen's wealth—or beauty,

And watch the smoke drift lazily away.

Through Spiddal, now, and Inverin it's blowing

Across the bothareens, along the shore

Where empty houses stand to mark their going—

Gaunt monuments to they who nevermore

Will till their land and bless the passing stranger,

Will sing a song or gaily take the floor

To dance a jig, or, sitting by the fireside,

Relate their tales of ancient Irish lore.

MAT. A. DOOR.

DEMOCRACY

If the defeated candidate (in Mid-Ulster) succeeded in claiming the seat, on whose behalf would he make speeches and take part in the voting?

Nominally on behalf of Mid-Ulster, but in circumstances in which Mid-Ulster, all Ulster, all Ireland, all the "United Kingdom," and all the world would know that he is FALSELY representing himself to be speaking for a constituency which had repeatedly declared that, whatever else it wanted, it did not want him.

Mr. Silverman, speaking in the British House of Commons, 18/7/55.

IRISHWOMEN

Are you doing your share in the struggle for Irish Independence? The Irishwomen of other generations have rendered valiant service to our country. Remember the part played by Cumann na mBan in 1916 and the years that followed! Do you wish to play a similar part in the days that lie ahead?

A meeting to re-organise the women's branch of the Republican Movement will be held in Dublin on Sunday, September 11th next. Full details will be published in our next issue and in the Sunday papers of September 4th or may be had from this office.

JAILED!

Mr. P. O'Hagan, junior, of Mullaghbawn, Co. Armagh, has been arrested and lodged in Crumlin Road Jail. He had been collecting at the local church-gate in aid of the Sinn Fein election fund some months ago and was spotted by the local R.U.C. Asked for his "permit" and not producing one, he was duly summoned. He ignored the summons, did not appear in the court and a fine was imposed on him or in default a month's imprisonment. He, of course, did not pay the fine, hence his imprisonment.

Another example of British democracy in action.